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JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Frauds.

ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Committee Meetings.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY.

Appraisers Selected.

NEW BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

Frauds in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1871.

TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The publication of a list of the names on the pay rolls of the city is continued to-day. In some instances there are found the names of persons long since deceased, still remaining as city employes. Tammany Hall appears to draw the whole amount of the dead men's wages. Tweed's bureau, the Department of Buildings, has the largest number of sinecures. In the Finance Department, besides the monthly stipend paid, many of the clerks receive as much more for collecting arrears, &c. One Starkweather averages about $20,000 a month as Collector of Assessments. George H. E. Lynch receives $1,166.66 per month, filling three offices. Many of these officials are related to the controlling powers. Starkweather is the father-in-law of Governor Hoffman. Politicians of the worst and most ignorant order are found scattered throughout the roll as sinecures, which includes retired rum-sellers, bar-room loafers, ex-convicts, gamblers, bruisers, and other bad attaches. It is believed that the support of this army of ring hirelings costs the city upwards of two hundred thousand dollars a year.

One of the members of the Citizens' Committee states that his examination of the records of the finance department had convinced him that at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the money expended by the various departments was stolen by the ring.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

An immense number of politicians took part in the latter last night to attend the Rochester Convention. Numerous Tammany roughs and reporters have been sent free to that city. There are apprehensions that the disgraceful scenes of last year will be repeated. Four of the Tammany delegates decline to act.

Charles O'Connor, Chairman of the Reform Delegation, will leave to-day, if his health permits. No compromise whatever will be accepted by the anti-Tammany delegation.

A correspondent who has been around among the leading Democratic politicans of the State, writes that there is everywhere the strongest feeling of indignation against the Tammany ring.

Gov. Seymour, among others, is opposed to the admission of the representatives of Tammany to the State Convention under any circumstances, but as a whole thinks that the question should be met in a fair way, and that corruption, wherever existing, should be denounced. Seymour will probably be made the permanent President of the Convention.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Judge Barnard, in his charge to the grand jury, alluded to the irregularities existing in the city government, and said that one of the evils which should be stopped was the taking of illegal fees by the city and county officials. The election laws were flagrantly violated. It was his intention to keep the grand jury in session until after the election, so as to secure to the people a fair election. In this connection he enlarged on the general corruption, and announced it as a fact that nearly all the fast horses and fast women of this city are supported from the City Treasury.

JUDGE BARNARD'S INJUNCTION.

The *World* thinks Judge Barnard's injunction order has accomplished a revolution in the city government, and that the only way out of it is to repeal the present city charter. It says that the bestowal of power upon Deputy Controller Green meets with general acquiescence and approval.

SECRET SESSION.

The State Central Committee of the Republican party held a secret session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The only business transacted was the appointment of an Executive Committee to report on the best means of carrying out the resolutions of the State Convention on the consolidation of the districts of the city.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A Rochester special says the platform of the Convention, as foreshadowed by prominent delegates, will denounce the New York frauds, demand the repeal of the present city charter, and the election by the people of all officials, and call on the District Attorney to prosecute, at once, all those charged with fraud, to the end that the guilty may be brought to punishment.

FRAUD IN JERSEY CITY.

A Mr. Gerraghty, Inspector of the Water Works, in Jersey City, having lately been discharged from that Department, now makes disclosures of fraudulent transactions on the part of the municipal authorities. It is expected that charges will be preferred against at least one member of the city Government.

A HEAVY SALUTE.

Arrangements are completed by the Tammany Hall General Committee for a salute of one thousand guns in different parts of the city on the announcement of the nominees for State officers by the Democratic State Committee, whether the Tammany Hall delegates are admitted or not to the Convention.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy had a long meeting last night, and adopted a constitution. A Committee of Conference with the Albany Council of Reform was appointed and instructed to request the Mayor to appoint such inspectors of election as they might nominate.

RECEPTION TO A SONGSTRESS.

This afternoon a reception was given to Christine Nilsson on board the Swedish frigate Josefine, now lying in this harbor. A splendid collation was served in honor of the distinguished guest. On leaving, the sailors manned the rigging and a parting salute was fired from the vessel.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CITY OFFICIALS.

The *Times* says if the city had an honest public prosecutor, the Mayor would be indicted at once on the charges made against him. It has no expectation that District Attorney Garvin will do his duty in the premises.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

Mr. Tilden to-day refused to call a meeting of the State Central Committee, expecting thereby, it is said, to be able to appoint a temporary chairman himself and exclude the Tammany delegation.

THE ABORTIONIST.

The trial of Madame Van Buskirk, in Brooklyn, to-day, on a charge of causing the death of Emily A. Post, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and the accused was admitted to bail pending the new trial.

APPRAISERS SELECTED.

A competent body of workmen, upholsterers, &c., has been selected by the Committee of Seventy to select and appraise the work, furniture, &c., of the county Court House. They are now engaged on their duties.

SINKING FUND COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Committee yesterday it was ruled by Mayor Hall, and acquiesced by the rest of the Board, that it had no power to raise money to meet the present financial crisis in the City Treasury.

NEW BONDS.

The Board of Apportionment met to-day and provided for the issue of city and county bonds to the amount of five and a half millions, the interest not to exceed seven per cent.

ROUGHS SHOT.

Wm. Purdy, engineer of a tow boat, shot two roughs named Chas. Kelley and John Flannagan last night. They went aboard the boat and assaulted Purdy. Both are fatally wounded.

WM. H. SEWARD ARRIVED.

Wm. H. Seward arrived this morning from Europe. Some of his friends gave him a hearty reception in the bay. He left immediately for Peekskill, on the Hudson.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.

The Children's Aid Society sends west to-morrow ninety-five children and adults. They will be settled in Missouri, the majority in the neighborhood of Kansas City.

NOMINATION.

Judge Barnard has been renominated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the Democrats will make the same nomination.

SUITS PENDING.

In the Brooklyn courts twenty suits are pending against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages received in the Westfield explosion.

LIGHT WANTED.

The Committee of Seventy invite Wm. M. Evarts, on his return from Europe, to deliver an address on the condition of the city.

PAPER TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The *Post* says: "We are informed that Mayor Hall has undertaken to suppress *Harper's Weekly* in the streets, as libelous and indecent.

THE LIVONIA.

The famous yacht Livonia, which arrived on Sunday, is an object of interest. Many citizens visited her yesterday.

NO QUORUM.

There was no quorum at the meeting of the Tammany Society which was called for last evening.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Spain and Java have arrived.

The steamer Europa has arrived.

The steamer Siberia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

PERSONAL.

Commodore Ashbury, of the yacht Livonia, arrived this morning by the Java.

POLITICAL

Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, October 3.—In New Haven, at the town election yesterday, six out of eight wards went Republican. The city government will be strongly Republican. The Democrats elected Town Clerk and Selectmen by greatly reduced majorities.

HARTFORD, October 3.—In the town election held yesterday the Republicans won a great victory, electing A. S. Sillman over F. A. Marcli, for first Selectman, by a majority of 896. Only one Democrat is elected on the Board. The Democrats elected Levi Woodhouse, Town Clerk, by a majority of 791, and John Finney, Collector, by 21 majority; also one Grand Juror. All the rest of the officers chosen are Republicans, by a majority of from three to four hundred. New Britain, West Hartford, Vernon and Wetherford, all go Republican.

Returns from one hundred and fourteen towns show that the Republicans carried on Monday sixty-seven and the Democrats thirty-seven, and one hundred and sixteen mixed tickets were elected.

New York Democratic Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 3.—The indications are that the Democratic State Convention will be more largely attended by spectators than was the Republican Convention. All the hotels are unusually crowded. The leaders are busy discussing the prospects of the Convention. The talk is that the Tammany delegates are to be ruled out, because, as one of them said, there are votes enough to do it. The indications are that there will be no contest on the organization of the Convention, and that the Tammany delegation will not present their credentials.

Up to nine o'clock this morning there was no change in the situation of the New York delegation question. Among those named as candidates for nomination are the following: Secretary of State, P. Hillers and John J. Hubbard, Jr.; Comptroller, Charles Robinson; Treasurer, Orville D. Davis Noxon; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cuyler and D. J. Halstead; Attorney General, Smith M. Weed, J. Thomas Spriggs, Lorenzo D. Morris and Albertus Perry; State Prison Inspector, D. B. McNeil, D. B. Jones and J. W. Kline; Canal Commissioner, Geo. W. Chapman and J. Nilman; State Engineer, V. R. Richmond, Wm. R Walrath and Olmstead.

Senator Tweed and T. Fields reached this city with a large delegation of New Yorkers about ten o'clock this evening. On entering the Osborne House, Tweed was greeted with applause. Appearances indicate a severe fight in the Convention to-morrow.

It is stated that the State Committee proposed as temporary chairman to Tammany one of its bitterest enemies, and the proposition was promptly and indignantly rejected. Reports are in circulation that Tammany has a number of roughs are on their way to this city from New York, and that police will be brought to the Convention in strong force to preserve order.

L. Robinson, it is thought, will be temporary chairman.

UTAH.

Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, October 3.—Brigham Young was too ill to appear in court this morning, and his arraignment was therefore postponed. He remains at his residence, in custody of a United States Deputy Marshal. The arrest has created some sensation, but no popular excitement.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

In court this morning the counsel for Brigham Young having stated that he was sick and unable to appear, moved that he be admitted to bail. Judge McKean said that if the prisoner was sick, he might remain in his house unguarded for the present, but that no motion to admit to bail could be entertained until the prisoner appeared at the bar of the court.

In the Hawkins case a motion made to quash the indictment was overruled and time granted to file a plea of abatement. All is quiet. There is no indication of trouble.

Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and Third President of the Mormon church, was arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Patrick, upon an indictment of the grand jury, charging him, under the Utah statute, with lewdly and lasciviously cohabiting with one Louisa Free, whom Wells claims as one of his wives. The accused was taken before Judge McKean and held to bail in five thousand dollars to answer at the present term of court. In this case, as in that of Brigham Young upon a similar charge, Major Charles H. Helmstead and Hon. Tom Fitch are counsel for the defence.

MILITARY.

General A. H. Norris formerly in command here, arrived last night, under orders to report at Camp Douglas. He was welcomed in the streets to-day enthusiastically.

A company of cavalry from Fort Steele and a full battery from Fort Halleck are expected here to-morrow. About five hundred troops are now in camp.

TENNESSEE.

Criminalities.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—John A. Simpson, an esteemed citizen of Hawkins county, Tenn., and his son William, were murdered by Sam Patton and his son Elias on Saturday. The murderers fled to the mountains.

A Jackson (Tenn.) correspondent of the *Press* says that on Sunday afternoon a man named Sutton, who was to fight a duel with Morgan, became intoxicated and attempted to shoot a young man named Whitesides, who procured a shot gun and shot Sutton, killing him instantly. The other barrel of the gun was discharged accidentally and wounded a passenger in a passing omnibus.

On Monday evening conductor Tamser, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, had a difficulty with a brakeman named Webb, whom he shot in the neck, mortally wounding him.

On the same evening a negro in Jackson had a dispute with his wife about the position in which a broom should be placed in the room, which ended in his beating her to death.

—The Arkansas militia are reported to have committed several outrages in Woodruff county recently.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

British Emigration

THE SWEDISH MINISTRY.

Franco-Prussian Troubles.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

ENGLAND.

SHIP FOUNDERED.

LONDON, October 3.—The ship James Boo h foundered in the Bay of Biscay in the late storm, and nineteen men were drowned.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

It is reported that Mellilla, in Morocco, is besieged by a force of twelve thousand Kabyls. Reinforcements are promised the garrison.

EMIGRATION.

LONDON, October 3.—The number of emigrants which sailed from the port of Liverpool during the last three months is 50,000, an increase of 5,000 over the number of the previous quarter.

WOMAN STRIKERS.

LONDON, October 3.—Two hundred women employed in the flax mills at Bolton, joined the strike and quit work.

ACTOR SAILED.

LONDON, October 3.—Sothern, the actor, and wife, sailed for New York to-day.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, October 3.—Thiers has notified Earl Granville that the commercial treaty between France and England terminates at the beginning of 1872.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Bremen touched at Southampton.

The steamship City of London has arrived at Queenstown.

The steamship St. Laurent has arrived at Brest.

The steamer Alexandria touched Moville.

FRANCE.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, October 3.—Baron Von Arnim addressed a renewed remonstrance to Count De Remusat concerning the treatment of Germans by the citizens of Nice. Count De Remusat again responded with the assurance that the Government will protect and indemnify the Germans, and have the matter thoroughly investigated.

EDITOR FINED.

PARIS, October 3.—The court-martial before which the editor of the *Rappel* was arraigned has found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine under the terms of the press laws. The offence charged is publishing false news.

THE CUSTOMS TREATY.

VERSAILLES, October 3.—It is semi officially announced that the negotiators of the customs treaty on behalf of the French and German Governments have arrived at a definite understanding, and that the formal signing of the treaty is delayed to await the payment of the French indemnity, now due.

IMPERIALISTS ARRESTED.

PARIS, October 3.—The secret agents of Napoleon, who have been instigating for the restoration of the empire, have been arrested here.

PERSIA.

THE FAMINE.

LONDON, October 3.—Mr. Savil Dickinson writes from Teheran, on the 7th of September, giving an account of the condition of affairs in the famine stricken province of Schorassan. He says that during the month of July eight thousand perished in the city of Meschid, and that forty thousand inhabitants in the province have been carried off into slavery by the Afghans, who had taken advantage of the general confusion to make inroads and incursions for plunder. The bakers demanded such exorbitant prices for bread that the authorities had intervened, and a number of extortionists has been executed.

Dickinson says that the country is disturbed by frequent insurrections; yet, notwithstanding the fearful situation of the country and people, the Persian Government has refused to avail itself of the aid proffered by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, October 3.—It is believed that Senor Rivero will be chosen President of the Cortes. Signor Figuerola is mentioned for Minister of State.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

King Amadeus has ordered the release of one hundred political prisoners.

SWEDEN.

MINISTERS RESIGNED.

STOCKHOLM, October 3.—In consequence of the rejection by the Lower Chamber of the Government's bill for the defence of the kingdom, the ministers have resigned. The King has accepted their resignation and is now forming a new Cabinet.

IRELAND.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

DUBLIN, October 2.—One of the Fenians arrested at Cork yesterday for illegal drilling has been committed for trial. The others have been remanded for further examination.

WEST INDIES.

MAN-OF-WAR ASHORE.

KINGSTON, JAM., October 3.—The French man-of-war Bouset is ashore on the coast of Hayti, and is in danger of becoming a total wreck.

ITALY.

ENVOY TO LONDON.

LONDON, October 3.—It is reported that Chevalier Nigra, recently recalled from Versailles, will be sent to London in place of Count Cadorra, at present Italian envoy.

CALIFORNIA.

Mint Employes.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—General Lagrange, Superintendent of the Mint, has notified a number of old Republican employes, that in consequence of the political pressure, he must dispense with their services. Their successors are supposed to be favorable to a continuance of the present administration.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Morton and Black, escaped Nevada State Prison convicts, are supposed to have been hanged by ranchemen in revenge for the murder of a poor expressman. Bigelow and McCune, two more of the escaped men, were captured near Pleasantville, California, on Sunday.

WHEAT.

The Arizona wheat market is much excited, holders asking three dollars per hundred, but there are no sales above $2.85.

THE VINTAGE.

The vintage has commenced throughout the State. The product will exceed eight million gallons, exclusive of brandy.

TEA AND COFFEE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of tea east over the railroad for September are 3,955,360 pounds, and coffee 471,500 pounds.

HOT WEATHER.

Intense heat continues throughout California. There are many fatal cases of sunstroke.

THE ELECTION.

The official vote of the State is not yet obtainable. The returns are still incomplete.

SMALL-POX.

The small pox is very severe in Walla Walla, Oregon.

Miners' Wages Agreed On.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 3.—The Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the Anthracite Board of Trade have agreed to fix wages as if coal was $2.75 at Port Carbon as a minimum, and should coal advance over $2.75, that they receive one per cent. for every three cents coal should thus advance.

THE CAPITAL.

Ku Klux Affairs.

LOAN CALLED IN.

The British Claims.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1871.

KU-KLUX AFFAIRS.

A telegram from North Carolina says: Judge Bond refused yesterday to continue the Ku-Klux cases. Pluto Durham continued his case in an affidavit. Nine pleaded guilty yesterday. Judgment will be prayed for in the cases.

THE WEATHER.

The highest barometer continues, as on Monday afternoon, in the South Atlantic States, but the pressure has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The area of low barometer, which has been moving very slowly along the Texas coast, is now off the mouth of the Mississippi river. Rain has been reported from Arkansas, but it is now confined to Southern Louisiana and Alabama, with brisk northeast winds. Southeast winds, with partially cloudy weather, prevail in lower Florida. The low barometer on Lake Huron has moved eastward and is now extending its influence rapidly over the Middle and Eastern States. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails on the East Atlantic coast, and a smoky atmosphere has extended from Lake Erie and Virginia westward. The pressure has fallen decidedly at the Rocky Mountain stations.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Southern and Gulf States, and the rain storm now prevailing there extend to Georgia. Rain is also probable during Wednesday in the Carolinas, and continued westerly winds, with hazy weather, on the lakes.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Henry Howard, agent for British claims, has issued a notice requesting the subjects of Great Britain to send him the particulars of the claims which they have upon the United States Government arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, inclusive.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Both Republican and Democratic Congressional Committees are sending immense supplies of documents from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, with the view to influence the coming elections.

LOAN CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in one and a half millions of the three per cent. loan, upon which interest ceases November 30.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—River three feet six inches, Up river boats nearly all stopped.

LITTLE ROCK, October 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rose two inches.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—Less than six inches on Portland bar. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Arrived—Lady Lee and Glencoe, St. Louis. Departed—Belfast, St. Louis, this morning.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Clear and warm. River fell one inch. Arrived—Indiana, New Orleans. Departed—Lockwood and Utah, St. Louis, Allen, White river.

VICKSBURG, October 3.—Down—Katie, 7 A. M.; Mohawk and barges, 12 M.; Natchez, 7 P. M.; Ida, 6 P. M. Up—Mollie Ebert, 2 P. M.; Mary C. Polk, last night. Weather cool and cloudy. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, October 3.—Clear and pleasant. River fallen one and a half inches. Port List. Down—Empire, 7 P. M.; Ellie Hutchins, 8 A. M.; Burkville, 5 P. M.; Ruby, 6 P. M. Up—Dick Johnson, 8 A. M.; Florence Lee, 8 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Arrived: P. W. Strader, St. Johns and Lake Superior, Keokuk, Colossal, New Orleans; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Florence, Hickman; Belle of the Illinois, Cairo; Indiana, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, St. Paul; E. H. Durfee, New Orleans; R. P. Walt, Memphis; Sioux City, White River; Messenger and Will S. Hayes, Keokuk. River falling slowly. Weather warm.

CAIRO, October 3.—J. N. Kellogg, Cairo to New Orleans; John Ky le, Cairo to New Orleans, 11; Southwestern, New Orleans to Cairo, 5 A. M.; Sallie, Memphis to St. Louis, 8; Columbia, St. Louis to Memphis, 10; Argonaut, St. Louis to Cairo, noon; Ada Hellman, Louisville packet, 4 P. M.; Mary McDonald cleared for Vicksburg, Telegraph cleared for New Orleans, 4; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6. River stationary. Clear; mercury 54.

Snakes.

The Louisville (Clay county, Ill.) *Ledger* says that it gives publicity to the following fact because it has every reason to believe it true, coming as it does from a reliable source. Some months ago Dr. Hawkins—who, by the way, is a clergyman as well as a physician—was called upon to visit the wife of Mr. Thos. Parker, living near Shawnee town. She was afflicted with spasms which were unaccountable and could not be cured. As she was recovering from one of these spasms her attendants saw four snakes, about "ten or fourteen" inches in length, crawl from her mouth and seek a hiding place in her hair. The doctor secured them, placed them in a jar of water, and fed them with sugar. About an hour afterwards another snake, much larger than the others, and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, crawled part way out of her mouth and then retreated down her throat. Those captured were sent to physicians and naturalists in Chicago and St. Louis, but these gentlemen said that they belonged to no species known by them. On the 2d of this month the lady died, and unfortunately her husband refused to have a post-mortem examination of her body made.

The Old Catholics.

A dispatch from Munich, September 25, says: "The body of Old Catholics, at their recent session in this city, arrived at a definite programme, which has been drawn up in the form of a religious belief. They uphold and adhere to the Treaty of Trent in all its canons. They repudiate the dogma of infallibility and the prerogative of supreme jurisdiction claimed by the Holy See. They express hope for a possible union in the future with the Greek, Oriental and Russian churches, and expect a gradual agreement or amalgamative reunion with other creeds, more especially with the Protestant Episcopal Churches in England and America. They advocate the abolition of the Jesuit order. The declaration is signed by Herrs Dollinger, Hubert and Friedrich, and many others. It is understood that Pere Hyacinthe adheres to the new religious departure."

Shrewd.

A Canadian farmer named Harvey, and whose melon patch had suffered much from the stealing propensities of boys in the neighborhood, recently attempted to put a stop to his trouble in an ingenious way. One night as some men were passing his farm they heard the report of a gun, and ran to the place whence the round proceeded, and there found Harvey standing over a boy who lay moaning, said he had been shot in the back, and refused to tell his name. The farmer ordered the men to leave, telling them he intended to shoot the other person he might find stealing his melons, and the neighbors were terrified, and boys refrained from robbing the patch thereafter. The joke consisted in the fact that no one had been shot at all, the boy being in collusion with the man, and merely pretending that he had been wounded.

—Dr. W. B. CARPENTER, one of the highest living authorities on deep sea soundings and their results, is opposed to the theory that the great ocean currents are due to the action of the trade-winds. Mr. James Croll, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, maintains the other side of the controversy, and includes the Gulf Stream among the currents produced by the superficial action of the trades. Professor James D. Dana, of Yale College, sides with Dr. Carpenter.

—At Key West, Florida, salvage has been awarded to wreckers on the cargo of the steamship Mississippi to the amount of $35,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Important Decision.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Dillon delivered a decision of considerable importance. The case was the assignee of Jno. F. Darby, bankrupt, *vs.* the Boatman's Savings Institution, and the same plaintiff against James H. Lucas, the action being to recover certain stocks and bonds in possession of defendants at the time of Darby's failure, and which, it was claimed, belonged to his creditors. The Judge held that the effort of the man, really and technically a bankrupt, to evade the law or make a preference only in the hope of extricating himself, could not be overturned in the usual course of business, and even if his intentions were fraudulent, to give a preference or evade the law as between the bankrupt and the third person, the guilt must be brought home to the party with whom he deals to enable the assignee to recover.

CHICAGO.

Shooting Affray.

CHICAGO, October 3.—A young man named Thomas McGuire was last night shot and fatally wounded in Andrew Kneafacy's saloon, on East Erie street, by the owner. The dispute arose about the indebtedness of McGuire to Kneafacy, when the latter drew a revolver and shot McGuire in the head. He cannot survive.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Indiana State Fair opened yesterday.

—The Agricultural Congress met at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

—Ford's new opera house at Baltimore was opened on Monday night.

—Four deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston yesterday.

—The races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, of Memphis, Tenn., commenced yesterday.

—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions began their annual meeting at Salem, Mass., yesterday.

—The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois commenced its twenty-first annual communication at Chicago yesterday.

—At Newark, N. J., George Rotts, who was indicted for the murder of O. G. Halsted, Jr., in July, was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded "not guilty." The trial is set for October 18.

—The coal miners of Clay county, Indiana, have made a demand for an advance in wages of about seventeen per cent., and threaten to strike unless their demand is complied with by the 15th inst.

—General James Totten, who was General Lyon's principal artillery officer at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and who subsequently served under several other Generals during the war, died on Monday at the residence of General George R. Smith, Sedalia, Missouri.

HOME NEWS.

INAUGURATION.

Rev. Dr. Cooper Installed—Interesting Exercises.

Last evening, the inauguration of Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D. of Philadelphia, Professor of Didactic Theology in the U. P. Theological Seminary of Allegheny, took place in the First United Presbyterian Church, Union Avenue.

It will be remembered that Dr. Cooper was called to the chair of Didactic Theology in this institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the d ath of the Rev. Dr. Pressley, and that he accepted the appointment some time since, but the inauguration was postponed until the commencement of the present term.

The occasion last evening drew together a large audience, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout.

The programme, which was quite extended, consisted of an historical address on the Allegheny Seminary by Rev. John G. Brown; of this city, followed by the inauguration ceremony by the President of the Board, Rev. J. N. Dick, D. D., of Kittanning, and the inaugural address by Rev. Dr. Cooper—the addresses being interspersed with devotional exercises. Quite a number of the ministers of the denomination were in attendance and participated in the proceedings, and it was one fraught with much genuine pleasure to all interested in the success of this excellent institution.

We have heretofore spoken of the new Professor, Dr. Cooper, and it would be superfluous to add further. Those who failed to anticipate the highest success for the institution under his charge, and those who do not long in discovering that the proper man has been selected to occupy the Chair, made so honorable by the late venerable and gifted Dr. Pressley.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Evening.

The Council of Birmingham held its regular monthly meeting last evening, with the following members present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Conway, Kerr, Schneider, Schwarm, Zicfel and Burgess Saltsbury.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Duncan of the Street Committee reported progress in paving streets and repairing them. He also reported the completion of the Eighth street sewer. Accepted.

The report of the market master, Mr. C. Vogeley, showed the receipts for the last month were $136.46.

The report of Mr. Boxmeyer, weighmaster, showed the receipts for the last month were $108.50.

A proposal from Messrs. N. J. Keller & Co., for paving and grading of Virgin alley, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Contract awarded to them, on motion of Mr. Atterbury, the work to be completed by the first of November.

On motion of Mr. Ziefel, the Street Committee was authorized to have Pine alley paved.

Mr. Atterbury moved that a commission of five citizens be appointed to assess the damages and benefits on the Eighth street sewer. Passed.

The report of the Street Commissioner showed that his expenses for the month of September were $485.36. Accepted and filed.

The report of the treasurer showed that the amount in ordinary was $2,160.52, while the borough was indebted to him. On motion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bills for the last month amounted to $322.25. Ordered to be paid.

The bill of Otto Krebs, for lithographing the market house bonds, amounted to $100. Warrant ordered for the amount.

A number of other bills were read and warrants ordered for the same.

A bill from Mercy Hospital amounting to $75.00 for small-pox patients sent to that Hospital by the Burgess, was ordered to be paid.

The gas bill for the market stalls of the borough amounting to $10.75, was referred to the Market Committee.

Warrants were ordered for the officers' salaries and $150 were allowed for the use of the Street Commissioner.

On motion adjourned.

BREVITIES.

GOTTBOLD in "Ours" has made a magnificent strike.

FLAGS were in good demand yesterday and scarce at any price.

A. W. LOOMIS, Esq., is in the city, stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY will arrive at 12; 15 o'clock at the Union Depot.

"HOKEY POKEY RE-RI-RAM,
McCandless is a used-up man."

A LETTER has been written by Gov. Geary to President Grant, urging the pardon of Col. Geo. F. Morgan.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that General C. P. Markle is lying seriously ill at his residence near Wilkinsburg, from a stroke of paralysis.

J. WILLIS DAVELL, Esq., of this city, was married to an accomplished lady of St. Louis, on Thursday last. He has our heartiest congratulations.

"COOPER, child, what is the matter,
Why all this wild excited clatter?"
"McCandless, darlint, can't you guess,
"Tammany Ring" encircles us.

MRS. PRESIDENT GRANT has a warm side for Pittsburgh. Her father, Frederick Dent, was at one time one of our business men, doing business on Water street, near Market.

REV. D. C. BABCOCK, of New Hampshire, will speak on "Prohibition" this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Penn avenue and Sixth (late St. Clair) street. Admission free.

MR. A. BECKERT, who came within a few votes of being nominated in the Republican Convention two years ago, for Recorder, has at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, consented to be a candidate for that office next spring. Mr. Beckert was a good soldier, having fought his leg, and is every way qualified for the position.

MRS. VANDEVORT and Mrs. Ben. Fahnestock, of this city while driving through Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, one day last week, were thrown from the carriage through the frightfulness of the horses. Mrs. Vandevort's injuries were slight, and she was enabled to return home. Mrs. Fahnestock's are severe, and she has not recovered sufficiently to return.

THE palatial rooms at 68 Smithfield street, known as the Lincoln Club Rooms, were brilliantly illuminated and adorned with rare good taste last night and were visited by hundreds of persons. To-day the exterior of the building will wear a rare gala appearance in honor of the presence of President Grant. It is safe to assert that no other city in the United States contains more elegant political headquarters.

THE Rev. Dr. Douglas being called upon, responded in his usually facile manner, in a short but eloquent address. He said he hoped the efforts of Christianity would not stop with the festive board. Christian people had in it neither Greek nor Jew, bond nor free, but extended its sheltering arm over all. In all the domains of heathenism you would search in vain for such a charity as ours. Christianity had rescued countless children from the crushing wheels of the car of Juggernaut and from the s helming floods of the Ganges. In the Christian country the opulence is brought to beggary, and indigence to opulence. For the poor, made so by whatever misfortune, here is a home—a comfortable home. What a happy reflection for the rich in this community that by their liberality such a home as this has been provided! This noble Christian work will be recognized by the Great Master when he comes to make up his jewels. But for the generosity of Mr. Kelly this work had not been begun; but for the ladies this work could not be finished; but for the Christian spirit that inspired all it had not been brought to pass.

Rev. Jeremiah Knox was the next speaker—he was not prepared with a speech, but he must felicitate Mr. Kelly and the ladies on their great achievement; he spoke of the ample accommodations here provided, all sufficient for the *present* occupation, but he foresaw that hereafter this building must be enlarged, the grounds improved and possibly extended, that the aged women of the future must be as all else is, progressive; he dwelt with much pathos on the ever present poor and their ever recurring wants, the second childhood of man and woman, and the noble efforts here put forth to alleviate the privations of age and indigence, giving high credit to all who had a part in furthering and maturing the noble work.

Doctor Preston, who upon the retirement of Rev. Mr. Beatty had taken the chair, then interviewed regret that speakers had not been notified and come prepared, he thought something more should be said of the love of God, which is amplified by such charities as this. God loves all men, good and bad, high and low and all classes and races of men. His love to the lost was past finding out. He had provided a beautiful world for his inhabitation, and had so constituted the human heart that the greatest source of making others happy, their greatest misery in making others miserable. Men should be liberal, kind and forbearing towards each other for the love of God. I am an Episcopalian; Brother Douglas here is a Presbyterian. We differ in creed, but I am quite content in possession as I am. We are all alike in the sight of our Divine Master. Let us do good to one another.

Our notes of the proceedings were necessarily brief; the above is but an outline of the interesting speeches delivered by the several speakers.

Dr. John Douglas moved, and Rev. J Knox seconded the adoption of the following resolutions:

We, the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, assembled in the house for Aged and Infirm Protestant women on the occasion of its opening for the purpose for which it has been erected, hereby express our deep gratitude to those humane and benevolent ladies who have by indomitable perseverance, carried the work through to successful completion, and also to the generous contributors who have furnished the means necessary for its accomplishment.

That the thanks of this meeting, and of its entire community are due especially to James Kelley, Esq., for the liberal donation of ground which he has made for the institution upon which to erect this beautiful and commodious building. The donation is alike creditable to his head and heart, and is in keeping with the princely liberality which he has given to other institutions by making similar gratuitous grants. It affords us the highest satisfaction to learn that Mr. Kelley is granting a title in fee sumple to additional grounds on which to erect other "houses," as soon as the community shall signify its readiness to occupy them.

We can cordially commend the Institution for Aged and Infirm Protestant women to the fostering care of the people of this vicinity, and express an earnest hope that all the funds required to furnish the unfurnished rooms and bring the grounds and the grounds will be immediately placed at the disposal of the ladies who have the matter in charge.

Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the accomplished ladies who have shown so much kindness and attention, and entertained us so hospitably on this occasion.

Dr. Preston put the motion and it was carried unanimously.

A hymn was then sung and the meeting brought to a close by a benediction pronounced by Dr. Preston.

Where all were so happy and joyous as on this pleasant occasion, we venture to be so far invidious as to surmise that if any difference existed, Miss Jane Holmes, of the ladies, and Mr. James Kelly, of the gentlemen, were, as they deserved to be, the happiest.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

Arrangements for the Reception—The Order of Procession, &c.

The Joint committee of arrangements for the reception of President Grant met yesterday morning and arranged the following details:

FORMATION OF LINE.

The procession will move in the following order:

POLICE.
Military, as escort for the President, with the
Fourteenth regiment on the right and
Duquesne Greys on the left,
President Grant, Chairman of
Citizens' Committee and Chairman
of Lincoln Club in
carriages.
Mrs. Grant and family
in carriage.
Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny
in carriage.
Carriages containing the Lincoln
Club and Citizens' Reception
Committees.
Knapp's battery and Hampton's battery.
Fire Departments of Pittsburgh,
Allegheny and the South Side,
in the order named.

FORMATION OF DELEGATIONS.

The formation of the different delegations will be as follows:

Police form on Liberty, left resting on Eleventh street.

Military form on Liberty street, right resting on Eleventh street.

Carriages form on Grant street, right resting on Liberty street.

Artillery form on Grant street in rear of carriages.

Fire Department form on Grant street in rear of artillery.

MEETINGS THIS MORNING.

The Citizens' Reception Committee will meet at the Mayor's office at 9 A. M.

The Duquesne Grays will meet at their armory at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following special committees to see that the arrangements are carried out in the departments named, have been appointed: At Monongahela House, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker; on military, Thos. H. Phelps; on carriages, Col. John H. Stewart; on fire department, Jno. J. Torley.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

The manufacturers of the city met at the office of Jones & Laughlins last night to complete their arrangements for the reception of the distinguished guest, B. F. Jones, Esq., presiding. There was a large attendance of representatives from the leading manufacturing establishments. After an interchange of opinions, a sub-committee, consisting of James Park, Jr., and B. F. Jones, Esqs., was appointed to wait on the President on behalf of the manufacturers, to ascertain how long he will remain in the city. If he stays over to-morrow, then the manufacturers will take him in charge and

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. SAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

HANG out your banners.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

ALL HAIL the chieftain of the nation! Welcome Grant!

STANTON AND BEATH—both brave soldiers and good men.

EVERY loyal heart will rejoice at the visit of our President.

REPUBLICANISM means peace. Democracy, disunion and nullification. Choose ye.

OUR principles are moderation, toleration, economy, retrenchment, honesty, and loyalty.

HAS anybody seen a line in the *Post* denouncing the rascality of Tammany Democracy?

REPUBLICANS, but six days remain for work. See that every Republican voter is looked after.

COL. BEATH left a leg on the field of battle, whilst nobly doing his duty at the head of his colored regiment.

EVERY Republican who values peace, law, order and good government, should exert himself for the success of our candidates.

THE Legislature elected next Tuesday arranges the State Congressional districts. Republicans of Allegheny, be on your guard.

COL. STANTON was tireless in the field and army hospitals throughout the war. He is a resident of Beaver county, and a wise, christian gentleman.

LET US administer such a crushing defeat to *duplex* Democracy next Tuesday, that their annual trip up Salt River will be without its usual "smiles."

FLING OUT your banners to-day, and in the eloquence of the old flag let the President be assured that the people are grateful for his services in the cause of our country during the dark days of rebellion.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* (Democratic) denounces General McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, as a "vile debauched trickster; a political prostitute that is governed by the most selfish and sordid motives."

THE New York *Citizen* (Democratic) says that "As matters stand at present, Democracy is almost sure of defeat in 1872; the 'new departure' weakened it, the riot added to the disintegration, and the attacks of the *Times* have destroyed the last hope.

THE *American Citizen*, of Butler, heartily endorses Hon. S. A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, for place on the Republican ticket as candidate for Vice President. That gentleman is developing much strength, and will undoubtedly prove a strong candidate in the nominating National Convention if presented by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, as it seems entirely probable that he will be.

IN the editorial columns of the *Post*, dated Friday, June 2, 1871, in reference to the impolicy of Jeff Davis making speeches in the South, and by so doing, letting the "pig out of the poke," as to the ultimate designs of the Democratic party, appeared the following: "He (Jeff Davis) should imitate the example of the greatest man the South ever produced, General Lee, and hold his peace, and attend to his private affairs." Of course it would be impolitic for Jeff to expose the plans of the Democracy.

THAT Pennsylvania will sustain herself nobly in the rapidly approaching political contest cannot now be doubted. The Republicans will sweep the State from one end to the other and come out of the fight with a brilliant and decisive victory. A marked success in our old Commonwealth will mean a national triumph in 1872—the re-election of President Grant. With a few more good days' work the much to be desired ends will have been accomplished and Pennsylvania will once more have the honor of dictating who shall preside over the land.

MR. C. F. BAUER made a speech at the meeting of the little, so called, reform party night before last, in which, after congratulating his hearers that so few were present, and that therefore the result would be great—on the principle of "great oaks from little acorns grow," we presume—proceeded to explain that the Germans of Allegheny country are the Cinderella of the whole county, because they are more oppressed and kept down here than in any other place. It is astonishing to us how jolly and contented our German friends generally appear to be, laboring, as it seems they are, under an amount of tyranny and oppression that is really terrible to contemplate. Indeed all the rest are so cheerful and Mr. C. F. Bauer is so melancholly that we think he must be mistaken, it is he himself who is oppressed and kept down, it is he who would so gladly dance at the ball, but is only considered fit to sit among the ashes, yes, it is Cinderella F. Bauer, who is the delegate who represents the combined obloquy and oppression of his country men. A self appointed delegate, just the same as the delegates who nominated the "*reform*" ticket, a volunteer Cinderella, who dons the sack cloth and ashes, of his own sweet free will, and who, doubtless, expects to be rewarded some day by seeing the toes and heels of his proud relations cut off, in the vain attempt to fit on the official slipper which he thinks would so exactly suit him, when he goes to dance with the Senatorial prince whom he has wooed so long. Poor Cinderella, remember that your prototype would have sat among the pots and kettles until her dying day, if she had had no Fairy godmother! And now Cinderella F. have you provided yourself with that rare but necessary article?

OUR GUEST.

This morning President Grant will arrive in, and be the honored guest of our city. All classes of our people will unite in giving him a cordial and hearty greeting, not only because he is the victorious General, who conquered the most gigantic rebellion that the world's history gives any account of; not only because he is the President of the United States—though either of these were enough to demand our homage and our admiration; but in addition to these he is to-day the representative of the beauty and regularity of our free institutions, the true type of the soldier who can lay aside his sword and take up his pen, the statesman who by his christian example proves that his country is first in his affections, and over all and above all he commands our veneration as a people, for delivering us, by his wisdom, skill and untiring energy, safely out of the throes of civil war. We are glad to see that in this greeting to our President, no party lines will be known, the people claim him as their guest, and will honor themselves by joining in the reception tendered him.

To President Grant we are chiefly indebted also, for the healthy financial condition of our country at present, for the gradual reduction of our enormous war debt, for the complete and faithful collection and appropriation of the revenues to their legitimate uses, for our high financial standing in the moneyed centers of the world, for our recent success in placing two hundred million dollars of five per cent. bonds, and for our proud position as a solvent debtor whose paper is at par in every civilized country on the face of the earth.

The gradual and steady reduction of the debt has been a surprise to us all, and our wonder increases when we find that there is no diminution in this good work, although a reduction in our revenues has taken place by order of Congress, amounting to over eighty million dollars annually. Under the policy of Republican rule the country is progressing at such an enormous rate, that a further reduction of taxation amounting to fifty millions annually, will be recommended by the President to Congress, probably at its next session. The burdens of the people will then be scarcely felt, the taxation by the national government will have become so light, that the poorest in the land will not feel it, and yet the vastness of our country, and its wonderful productiveness in arts, manufactories and agricultural products, will secure the final and complete cancellation of every dollar of our indebtedness within the life-time of many now living, and if desired, within the next thirty years.

Welcome, then, to the soldier—the President—the statesman. A grateful people will greet him, and pay respect to his virtues and his exalted office. Loyal, patriotic Pittsburgh will fling out its banners to the breeze, and the air will resound with the glad shouts of a joyous people. The President will carry with him the proof, that when (if ever) our country's flag shall be attacked by foes from within or without, when the bells shall sound the wild alarum of war, and strong arms shall be wanted to protect our nation's honor, loyal Pittsburgh can be relied on, then as before, for brave hearts to "strike for our altars and our fires." Honor and welcome to the President.

TRUTH AND FICTION.

David Garrick, the renowned English actor, who is said to have originated the dignity of his profession, was asked on one occasion by a distinguished clergyman, Why is it that hundreds listen to you with rapturous delight, from night to night, as you pace the boards and recite mere fiction, whilst we ministers of the gospel are unable to produce any enthusiasm in the people when we proclaim eternal and saving truth? That, said Garrick, is easily explained. "We speak fiction as if it were the truth, whilst you speak the truth as if it were fiction.

This is precisely the case of the two great political parties of the present time. Republicans proclaim their doctrines with as little enthusiasm as if they were fiction. Indeed, in the great majority of instances they are silent upon the political issues of the day. Their doctrines are so orthodox, and the patriotism of their principles is so patent, they leave them to speak for themselves. They erroneously imagine that the principles which have saved the country from ruin, covered it with so much glory in the estimation of the nations of the world, and are conducting it it through a career of prosperity, unparalelled hitherto in its history, must be embraced by all. Hence if they do give utterance to them at all, they give it in such a cold and apathetic way as to leave the impression that they have hardly any faith in them. In this regard they may learn a useful and profitable lesson from their enemy. The Democracy are wiser in their generation than the children of light. They allow no opportunity to pass without putting forth the most herculean efforts to impress their fellow citizens with the belief that their fiction is the veriest truth. They speak and act with a vehemence and a vigor worthy of a better cause. They press their case with earnestness and determination at every street corner, amidst the fumes of every tavern, in the social gathering, at the friendly meeting, at every time and in every place.

When the Southern rebels took their inglorious departure from the halls of Congress, breathing out burning words of treason, the Democratic press pronounced it a black Republican fiction. When the news was flashed over the country that Fort Sumpter was being battered with rebel guns, the Democracy declared it was a myth, fabricated by negro worshippers. At the very time when the heart of the rebellion was broken, and the life's blood of the horrid monster was oozing out at every pore, the sachems of the Democracy declared, in solemn conclave assembled, that the war "was a failure". And even now there are many who are ready to argue the question whether we ever had a war for the Union, or any thing in regard to States' rights and the freedom of the colored race has been determined by the arbitrament of the sword.

Our Democratic opponents not only labor to prove that their fiction is the truth, but that our truth is the merest fiction. Since President Grant assumed the reins of supreme power, the national debt, created by the political heresies and the traitorous deeds of the Democracy, has been undergoing a steady reduction from month to month. During the month which has just closed the national debt was reduced nearly thirteen millions and a half, and the total reduction since the commencement of General Grant's administration is considerably above two hundred and fifty millions. Yet, it is well known that our Democratic cotemporary in this city, in common with the opposition press throughout the country, has used every species of arithmetical sophistry to prove that this immense reduction is only a Republican fiction. For the purpose of giving relief to their conscience, which must have become greatly troubled by the misrepresentations of which they have been guilty, in relation to the reduction of the national debt, and other matters of stern reality and great importance, the Democracy have no doubt become converts to the Horne Tooke school, and hold that to be true which they would desire to be so.

In the face of declarations made by a few honest Democrats to the contrary, the gigantic peculations of the Tammany Ring in New York have been pronounced by Democrats generally to be gross fabrications. They have raved so much on this subject that they have wrought themselves into the belief that Hall, Tweed & Co., are perfectly honest and have managed the affairs of our commercial metropolis with discretion and economy.

If Democrats are so earnest and unblushing in the promulgation of their miserable and country-destroying fiction, let Republicans not hesitate to proclaim everywhere, and with an intensity of emotion that will demonstrate to every one with whom they are brought into contact that they really believe them, the principles of sound statesmanship and immaculate patriotism which they have embodied in their platform, have stood the test of one of the fiercest and bloodiest wars recorded in the annals of civil strife, and will, if manfully and successfully carried out, conduct the nation to a loftier pre-eminence than its most patriotic friends have ever as yet conceived of.

Republicans! Yours is not a fictitious history. It is writen in characters of living truth. Show the county, state and country that you have faith in it. There are but a few days remaining in which to work. Labor then, with all your might for the achievement of a victory at the polls, of which you will feel proud. To some the election this fall may seem to be a matter of little importance. But to us the election of the humblest ward or township official, at any time, is not a trifling matter. If you prefer truth to fiction, national weal to national woe, the triumph of right over wrong and the complete deliverance of the nation from Tammany rings, frauds and thieves, work with zeal and determination not only for the election of every candidate on your ticket, but to roll up such a majority as will convince the Democracy that Republicanism has lost none of its vigor, and that it is consecrated to the defence and elevation of the nation, the promotion of its prosperity, and the prepetuation of its constitution, laws and institutions.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Eloquent Address by David Kirk, Esq.

The concluding scenes at the Baltimore Commercial Convention were of a highly gratifying nature.

The citizens gave a banquet to the delegates attending the Convention. It was given at the Maryland Institute, the hall of which was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. More than five hundred persons were present, and the banquet was probably the most successful affair of the kind ever seen here. In response to "regular toasts," speeches were made by Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, the President of the Convention; Col. Carey W. Styles, of Georgia; David Kirk, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; John W. Garrett, of Maryland; J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana, and W. W. Walker, of Virginia.

Our talented townsman, Mr. David Kirk, responded to the toast, "Manufactures—the industrial and mechanical arts by which the products of the earth are fitted for man's use, and in which the greatest triumphs have been achieved." He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Little did I think that when I entered your hall that I, a simple workman and laborer, was appointed among the orators and magnates of the land—among the men who now or in times past, have controlled States, governments and powers—to tell the story and speak of the triumphs of the inventors and manufacturers of America. Why, sir, did not your committee look around the festive board and select from the assemblage of orators and statesmen one of those gifted men, who, with brilliant thoughts and words that burn, have from the stump or forum thrilled and electrified the people, to do justice to this theme? But, sir, perhaps the committee were right in this matter. They knew no orator was needed, no eloquence required. They knew the inventors and manufacturers had but to like Mr. Roman mother, who, when required to yield her jewels for the preservation of the government, presented her sons to the rulers of her land, and said, "These are my jewels." So, Mr. President, the mechanics and artisans, when summoned to your presence and required to contribute to your enjoyment, have but to point to their works that surround you, and say "these are our jewels." They have but to point to every implement or vessel that glitters upon your board, to every article that has pleased or gratified your palate, to those beautiful banners and emblems that adorn your hall, to those delightful flowers and shrubs that cast their fragrance in the air, and which owe much of their sweetness and beauty to the culture and inventions of man, and say, "These are our orators; these are our trophies, that we lay at your feet." They have, sir, but to ask you to repeat in imagination your visit of yesterday through this beautiful city, through its haunts of commerce and shops of workers, to look again at those princely palaces and mighty warehouses filled with everything that pleases the eye and gratifies the senses, groaning under the weight of the accumulated productions of the manufacturers, and say "these are our orators." They have but to ask you to step again upon that mighty vessel, with breasts and bulwarks of iron and ribs of steel, which, regardless of its enormous burdens, regardless of and defying the storms of the oceans, is ready at the bidding of its commander to almost annihilate time and space, and rushing through the roaring elements, deposit in perfect security its precious burden upon the extremity of the earth, and say, "this is our orator." They have but to ask you to look at that iron horse that conveyed you around the city, that but a short time ago was but an inert mass slumbering beneath the hills or the coils of the valley, but has been taken by the hands of men and moulded into a thing of life and motion, of strength and power, exceeding the power of ten thousand elephants or the speed of the swiftest eagle, and stands ready, like its prototype upon the ocean, to obey the beck of your hand and rush to the extremity of the Continent, distributing on every hand everything that is necessary to the existence, the comfort and pleasure of man, and say "this is our orator." They have but to remind you of that little instrument, manipulated by a boy, that has made the lightnings of heaven your messenger, that conveys your wishes with the rapidity of thought through the depth of the ocean or over the mountains or through the valleys of earth to the extremities of space, and by which to-day you have been enabled to converse to-day with the wife of your bosom at her distant home and tell her of the pleasure of your visits, the magnificence of your entertainment, your gratification and astonishment at the unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore, and say "this is another of my orators."

But, sir, I presume that I owe my selection to the fact that I am from *Pittsburgh, the Workshop of America* from Pennsylvania, the first manufacturing State of the Union! *Pennsylvania*, that from the foundation of the Government to the present time has maintained her proud position of second only in wealth, population, education and all the elements of greatness that constitute a State; while others with equal, if not superior facilities, have descended in the scale until they are almost lost in the roll of States. Pennsylvania, sir, owes not her proud position to day to her natural advantages, not to her location; no, the bulk of her territory is distant from the natural highways of commerce. She owes it to the fertility of her soil; no, it consists mainly of barren hills and rocky cliffs, and even her most choice valleys are far excelled by the fertile prairies of the West or the luxuriant fields of the South. She owes it not, sir, to her deposits of mineral wealth or her "treasures hid in the sand." No, they are equaled, if not excelled, by the treasures lying hid in the mountains of the Cumberland, the valleys of the Potomac, the James or Kanawha, and thrown up, towering heavenward, in exhaustless mountains in the centre of the endless prairies of the West. No, she owes her greatness to no natural cause. She owes it solely and alone to *her hardy sons of toil*, to her men of bold brain and iron nerve and muscle, who have leveled her mountains, unearthed her treasures and developed her resources.

But, sir, I must not trespass upon your time. The representatives of Commerce, of Peace, of Railroads, of Internal Improvements, and of "Our Whole Country," are yet to be heard. But before I close, allow me to say one word to my brethren of the South, you who have met us with the kindest feelings of fraternal regard, forgetting the dissensions of war and the unpleasant recollections of the past; we have taken sweet counsel together upon the good and welfare of a common country. Your system of labor and industry has been destroyed by the stern necessities of war. Let me appeal to you to take a "new departure" on the labor question. *Recognize no nobility of labor*; receive and welcome the hard-fisted, bronzed sons of toil—receive, welcome and *protect* the men who will take the fibre of your own fields, and in your own hands, at your own doors, with their spindle, their shuttle and their shears, clothe you in the robes of princes made from the production of your own plantations. Receive, welcome and *protect the labor* of the men who, from your own mines at your own homes will forge those mighty bands of iron that are rapidly girdling our hemisphere, and binding and uniting with the bands of love, all portions of the country into one great united family. In short, welcome and protect the labor of men who from your own boundless forests, inexhaustible mines, fertile fields and noble rivers will produce everything necessary for the existence, welfare, pleasure and glory of man.

Seemingly Incredible Adventures of a Deputy United States Marshal—Trapping a Kiowa Chief—The Hero of a Hundred Hairbreadth Escapes.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

In the telegraphic dispatches a few days ago an account was given of Deputy United States Marshal Peavy of Fort Smith, Arkansas, having brought into that place seven white men who had been fighting with some of the Osage Indians. The fact of one man bringing in seven prisoners may excite surprise in the minds of some of our readers, but after reading the following incident they will be inclined to believe it.

Joe Peavy, as he is familiarly called, is a man thirty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches in hight, slim built, not weighing over one hundred and thirty-five pounds, dark brown hair, thin mustache, steel gray eyes, and a thin visaged countenance, with determination written in every lineament. Of all the deputy marshals, of which there is a large number in that district, Joe is perhaps the most daring, and the best acquainted in the Indian Nation, through which they ride. In his ride through the Nation,

JOE INVARIABLY GOES ALONE,

Thinking he can keep his business and actions closer this way than with a partner. Armed at all times with two, and sometimes four large-sized navy sixes and a knife that somewhat resembles a scythe, he often makes excursions out into the Sioux and Kiowa's country, back of Fort Sill and distant over two hundred miles from civilization.

About three years ago a noted war chief of the Kiowas, known as the "Leaping Panther," scalped and burned alive a white man and his family who imprudently ventured too far within his domains. When the news reached Fort Smith, a number of deputy marshals and a detachment of United States troops were

SENT TO CAPTURE THE RED-SKINNED ASSASSIN.

After spending about two weeks scouring the country, the men were forced to return to Fort Smith without a single prisoner. At the time they started out Joe Peavy was in the Nation, from which he returned at about the same time as the party. "Leaping Panther" was well known to Joe, who had frequently visited him as well as others of the wild chiefs, and when he learned the result of the expedition, he volunteered to go out and bring him in.

JOSEPH ON THE TRAIL.

Knowing that it was almost certain death for one man to venture within the clutches of the "Leaping Panther," the U. S. Marshal insisted that Joe should take some men with him. Declining all company, he one evening mounted the horse and crossing the river he rode in the direction of the Kiowa country. Nothing was seen or heard of him for a month, and many of his friends, who were aware of the nature of his ride, were fearful that Joe had at last been overcome. Those that knew him best held out that he would turn up all right, and offered bets that he brought the chief in with him.

"LEAPING PANTHER" BROUGHT IN.

The latter were right, for just twenty eight days after he was last seen entering the woods, he rode into town with the "Leaping Panther" bound hand and foot on a poney in front of him, while two squaws, who proved to be the favorites of that worthy, were on ponies behind Joe. The latter personage

RODE QUIETLY THROUGH TOWN

To the jail, where he turned his prisoner over to the authorities. Upon being questioned as to how he effected the capture, Joe stated that he made a circle around the Kiowa country and entered it from the west. Knowing every foot of the ground, he had no difficulty in finding the village of the Kiowas and his man. The latter at first regarded Joe with suspicion, but the judicious use of a bottle of whisky and some tobacco, together with any amount of unadulterated lies—in pure Kiowan—as to where he was from, finally caused the chief to think it was all right.

JOE'S STRATEGY.

Joe stayed around the camp for over a week before he could induce "Leaping Panther" to make a visit with him to some neighboring Indians. He finally consented to go with him and he concluded to take two of his wives with him. This did not suit Joe, but fearing to arouse the chief's suspicions he made no objections and the whole party moved off in the direction of the other Indians whom Joe wished to visit. By a liberal use of his tongue Joe induced the chief to make a detour from their direct course so as to bring them near Fort Sill. While riding along one day, and when well out of the Kiowa country, Joe suddenly brought one of his revolvers to cover the chief, while with the other he halted his wives. Telling the chief that if he moved he would kill him.

A THREAT OF INSTANT DEATH

compelled one of the squaws to remove all of her husband's arms, and then securely tie him with a thong of buckskin. The whole transaction did not detain the party over half an hour, after which the horses' heads were turned in the direction of Fort Smith. At night Joe would tie the squaws to separate trees, after which he would tie the chief to himself, and in this way would pass the night. From the time he was placed under arrest, the chief, Indian like preserved a stolid silence, never opening his lips except at times to order one of his squaws to perform some service.

THE JOURNEY.

In this manner Joe travelled over 200 miles, partly through a wild Indian country, and all through a country in which a white face could not probably be found.

This but one of the many instances of Joe's daring, of which a large volume could be written. Throughout all that country, where all go armed from their earliest years, Joe is recognized as a superb shot with the revolver, the favorite weapon. Some feats which he has performed with this weapon

SMACK OF THE MARVELLOUS.

Such as snuffing the candle, driving nails, etc. Horse thieves are Joe's especial pets, he invariably bringing back the animals stolen while the thief is never after heard from. Joe says they always get away. It is supposed they do—with about a half ounce of lead lodged in their brain. Never engaging in a quarrel unless forced upon him, Joe is credited with having furnished no less than seventeen jobs for the coroner, not counting the horse thieves, who always get away.

Funeral of Aali Pacha.

[From the Levant Times, Sept. 8.]

The funeral took place this morning. The coffin was placed on board the minister's steamer at 9 o'clock, and conveyed to Serkidji Iskelessi, whence it was carried to the Saleimannie Mosque, beyond the Seraskierat. At Bagtche Kapon a few soldiers made some pretence at keeping the road clear, and, farther on the route, outside the square of the Seraskierat, a company of horse soldiers made some show of doing the same, but the spectators were few, and were allowed to do pretty much as they liked. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of volunteer carriers, who rushed eagerly forward to share the honor of supporting the remains of so great a man. It was plain oak, rudely constructed, and was wrapped carelessly round with a colored Turkish shawl, doubtless of great value, tied on with common cord, and the little post in front capped with a fez. A number of badly mounted cavasses cleared the way. These were followed by successive crowds of priests of all classes, including some Arabs and a body of dervishes, all chanting in various fashions, and many most indecorously laughing in between their woeful wails. A motley crowd of priests, with white, green and black turbans, and a befezzed rabble, accompanied the coffin, which was followed only by Husni Pacha, Minister of Police, the Persian Minister, the *hakkum* (the Sheikh-ul-Islam's deputy), and a few carriages containing Turkish ladies. On entering the walls of the mosque-yard, the bearers raised the coffin at arm's length, and so carried it to the steps before which it was deposited. The public were allowed to circulate freely in the mosque-yard. A large number of Turkish ladies were grouped on one of the mounds, and the spacious yard was thronged with Turks and Greeks, but few other nationalities were represented. All the ministers were there. A short prayer was said over the body, and meantime the priests had entered the mosque and assisted at the usual midday prayers. On their conclusion the coffin was carried round on uplifted hands to the principal entrance, and taken into the cemetery through a side gate, which was immediately closed, even priests and dervishes being excluded. The Sheikh-ul-Islam was expected, but he did not "assist."

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN.
No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1.50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

AN UNPROTECTED SYSTEM.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth They are prepared by unskilful experimenters who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron has induced parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:nd61 PITTSBURGH.

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens, Roses, shrubbery, Conover's Colossal, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., all of our own growth. Also a large selected stock of
IMPORTED BULBOUS ROOTS,
Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield St.,
se25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

AT $1.33,
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Extra heavy—a great bargain.

At 10c., Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 37½c., Gents' Cal co Shirts.
At $2, Ladies' Felt Skirts, a great bargain.
At $2 and $2.25, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Scarfs, Broche and Woolen Shaw's, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Shirts, Skirts, Underwear, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.,

AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
FALL, 1871.
Silks at Retail.
COLORED
Trimming Silks,
ALL SHADES.
Of Our Own Importation.
BLACK
DRESS SILKS,
"Bonnet's" and "Fiellard's Cachemire De Lyon," celebrated makes, in all the various grades.
Trimming and Cloaking Velvets,
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVET RIBBONS,
Velveteens and Plushes, &c.

A splendid line of the above and all other Goods in our line now open.
N. B.—Strangers visiting the city and our customers are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which will be found choice and
Prices the Very Lowest.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral: Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The attention of wholesale buyers is especially called to the complete stock of Black and Colored Alpacas, Plain and Serge Plaids and 6-4 Soft Wool Plaids, Opera, Rob-Roy, Eastern and Country Flannels, White and Grey Blankets, Long and Square Shawls, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral Skirts.
Having bought all that is in the country of many of the above goods, merchants throughout the country will save expense and commission by making their purchases direct from
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be given to Package Buyers.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:x56

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:b57

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

PROCLAMATION.
To Whom it May Concern:
Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the BOARD OF HEALTH of the City of Allegheny, in accordance with the Ordinances of the Councils of said city, creating said Board, have designated and provided the place in the Ohio River known as GLASS HOUSE RIFFLE, as the place where the contents of all Privies and all other offensive substances shall be received or emptied. And that no person or persons shall remove, or cause to be removed, the contents of any Privy, or any part thereof, without a Permit from the said Board of Health, under a penalty of $20 for each and every offense.
By order of the Board of Health.
WILLIAM BLAKELY, President.
J. W. ARROTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:tf

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, inasmuch as they will to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering at a rate, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 3, 1871.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, in commenting on the grain markets, says:

"The produce markets were quiet and rather active today, but the leading cereals were easier; other markets strong early, but generally fell off toward the close. The Produce Exchange and New York markets were both firmer, but the difference was more than counterbalanced by another advance in freights, which were unsatisfactorily high, while it is known that our stocks are accumulating rapidly.

"Indeed, the situation is a poser. Grain is being poured in upon the city at the unusual rate—an average of 1,100 cars daily. And the pressure in the country for cars is so great that the old rule of 1,000 per car is seldom observed, the cars being loaded to their utmost capacity. With this we have about 6,000,000 bushels of grain in store, and the owners of vessels and rolling stock on eastern roads are taking advantage of the plethora here, knowing that the stuff must be shipped out, to put up freights to a price that effectually bars shipping for profit. Meanwhile the whole business is only refused to move out in anything like a corresponding volume.

"The fact is startling that our elevators are loaded down on the edge of winter. The storage capacity of the city is reported at 11,000,000 bushels, and can only be increased so much when filled to the brim, so as to shut out the possibility of moving grain from one bin to another, or even mixing it. The actual working capacity of our elevators is not more than about 8,000,000 bu; and they are now strongly filled. The largest statement of capacity may do well enough to boast on, but, to the daily statistics of the Board of Trade, they will not do to tie to.

"There are plenty of orders here for grain to the East, but the agents here find it very difficult to fill them, even at present high rates of freight. Vessels are scarce, and railroad cars much scarcer, while canal boats are wholly unsought for. The situation is one of genuine glut in grain, and if prices are sustained through it the situation will be one of enormous profit. The liberal manner in which the farmers are sending their grain to certainly proves one of two things—either that they want money in larger sums as usual, or that they are afraid of a break in the future."

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s '64	115⅜	U. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5-20s '65	115⅛	C. & P. R. R.	102
U. S. 10-40s	111½	Cy. Pacifics	114⅜

NEW YORK, October 3, 1871.

Gold opened at 114⅛, but declined to 114 on heavy sales said to be for account of some of the recent large operators, among whom there is a basis of harmony. Some 5-64 to 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day was paid for use. Clearances $54,300,000. Governments, considering the fall in gold, strong, but the market closed dull and steady. Stocks opened dull and early in the afternoon there was a decline of from ½ to ¾ per cent. on the general list. After 3 o'clock there was a slight upward movement, and specialties advanced. New Jersey Central sold back to 114; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold at 53 and advanced to 54; 54⅜ was bid; the last exact sale was at 55. Sale of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis reported at 90. The market closed dull and strong. Money was in good request at 6@7 per cent. until nearly 3 o'clock, when the unemployed balances were offered as low as 5 per cent., with no takers. In state bonds the transactions were limited, with the exception of new South Carolinas, which were active and strong, selling down to 50.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

Government securities—Coupons of 1881, 118; 5-2's of 1865, do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115½; do new 114¾; do '67, 114⅝; do '68, 114⅞; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 121½.

New Bonds—Mississippi, 90; Tennessee, old, 71; new, 71; Virginia new, 80; do old, 61¾; North Carolina old, 41; do new, 39½.

Miscellaneous—Western Union Telegraph, 66¾; Quicksilver, 17⅝; Mariposa, 11½; do preferred, 24½. Adams Express, 64½; do preferred, 64; American Merchant Union do, 57; United States do, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 32½; N. Y. Central, 95; Erie, 37¾; do preferred, 64; Harlem, 130½; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 114; St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 62; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, 59; Chicago & Alton, 120½; do preferred, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 43; do preferred, 121; Ohio & Indiana, 93; I. C. & C., 98; B. & O., 133; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 125; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds, 89¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 3, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4½@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4½@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—Continues very dull with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, and prices, particularly for the lower grades, are weak and drooping. Prime to choice roll, 20@22.

BROOM CORN—Is reported steady and more active but unchanged, 6@7 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Are coming in pretty freely and prices are drooping; sales reported to-day, at $2.75@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Firm but unchanged; New York Joshen, 15; Ohio, 14@14½; Ohio Factory, 13@13½; Dairy, 12@12½.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 per bbl.

CIDER—$6@8 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Steady but unchanged.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very large, owing to the unusually warm weather. Light. Country Lard unchanged at 8@9.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand a small of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade but no change whatever in prices, 27½@33 for standard brands.

DRIED FRUITS—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (halves) and the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged, 9½@10 cts. Quarters, 7@7½. Apples—none in market. Blackberries, 12@14 cts.

EGGS—With a steady demand and continued light receipts the market is firmer and prices higher—sales reported to-day at 25@27 cents.

FRUITS—Apples coming in more freely but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained, $2.50@3 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for choice. Grapes still quoted at $4@7 per bbl, and Grapes at 20@25 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Is generally reported very firm and prices are still looking upward, some now quote good springs at $7; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.50@7.75; good to choice red winter wheat $7@7.25. The receipts for some time past have been comparatively light, and the stock in this market is by no means large, though up to present requirements.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light, and, with a continued active demand, prices are strong and well maintained; the last sales reported were at $1.40 for red, and $1.45 for white, but round lots of No. 1 would probably bring $1@5 cts more. Oats, more active and firmer but unchanged, 42@43c for mixed and 44@46 for white—sales of several car loads at 45. The receipts seem to be falling off and the stock in this market, although fully up to the demand, is not as large as it was a few weeks ago, and dealers seem to be stiffer in their feelings in regard to the market, present as well as prospective. Corn continues strong, and, with a limited supply and considerable inquiry, we advance our quotations 2@3 cts per bushel; shelled may now be fairly quoted at 70, and we can report some sales of prime car, on wharf, at 72@73. Rye is firm and in demand; we can report several sales at 87@89, cash. Barley is a shade easier, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, but there is no quotable change in prices.

GROCERIES—Coffees, as noted in our last report, are very strong and excited, and a further advance, within the next few days, seems at present almost inevitable. Sugars continue weak and dull, which is nearly always the case when prices are tumbling, as buyers are holding off, waiting for the bottom to fall clear out—and not unfrequently they wait too long. Refineds are lower, and we reduce our quotations accordingly. Molasses, Syrups are steady—common grades dull. Rice, firm and in limited supply. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugar—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 17@18. Java, 25@28. Mocha, 28@30. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 22@23. Lower grades, 20@21.

MOLASSES—Hasbemyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 18@20. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 20. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HONEY—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES—Quoted at 7@8 cts. Kangaroo, 20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 22@23. Lower grades, 20@21.

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HOME NEWS.

The attention of those who are prepared to bid for 12,800 iron-frame army bunks is directed to the advertisement of Quartermaster General Meigs, on the fourth page. The design of these bunks can be seen at this office, or a specimen can be seen at Capt. Potter's office, 235 Penn street.

Slight Fire.—The alarm from box 76, corner of Fifth avenue and Brady street, at half-past nine last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of a small blaze in the roof of Lewis, Daily, Dalzell & Co.'s mill, at Soho. The fire was speedily extinguished, and the damage to the building was very slight.

The Coroner, summoned to appear in the District Court on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1871, are hereby notified that their services will not be required until Monday, October 16th, 1871. By order of the Court.

JOSEPH EICHBAUM, Prothonotary.
PITTSBURGH, October 2nd, 1871.

Alleged Insanity.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the petition of Edmund E. Jones for a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* on George Jones was presented. The petition sets forth that George is insane; that he is possessed of considerable real estate in the city, and that parties have taken charge of the same. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner and appointed T. Walter Day, Esq., commissioner to take testimony.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 84 Smithfield street:
Pittsburgh Gas Company.....99.75
Bank of Pittsburgh.....74.00
Citizens' National Bank.....71.00
Allegheny National Bank.....69.00
Exchange National Bank.....74.00
Ewalt Street Bridge.....47.75
Pittsburgh Insurance Company.....59.00

Speedy Redress.—A capias was issued yesterday [illegible] of the Court of Common Pleas, at the instance of [illegible] O'Rourke, at the instance of Miles [illegible] sets forth in the affidavit of Martin Carney, who [illegible] attack him yesterday morning, and did [illegible] injure defendant's cibs, and did seriously [illegible] bruise a heart, for all of which he [illegible] claims damages in the sum of [illegible] dollars. William Linn, Esq., is the petitioner's counsel.

A Suspected Burglar Arrested.

Yesterday morning, Peter Gallagher was arrested by Chief Clark, in Allegheny, on suspicion of being concerned as a principal in the robberies of Thompson's grocery store, and Mr. Bower's dwelling on Spring Garden avenue, a few weeks ago. When in custody the look-up two silver watches were found in his pocket, and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of the possession of such an overplus of silver, he was held in custody. Mr. Bower proposes making an information against him.

Leg Broken—Serious Case.

Last Friday Mr. John Adair, night "lantern man" at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad crossing on Anderson street, was thrown from a train of coal cars and had his leg broken. He was taken to his home on Locust street, Allegheny, and medical aid summoned. As the limb has been broken several times heretofore, the last fracture has resulted most serious in its character, in all probability, would have been, and he is now lying at his residence in a critical condition.

The Races at Oakland.

There was a large crowd at the Oakland Park yesterday, and the races were very exciting. In the pacing race between Hiram Gipsey Tom, and Cold Water Billy, Tom took the first and second heats, Cold Water Billy the third heat, and Tom the fourth heat. On the fourth heat Tom was ruled out on account of foul riding. The race is undetermined, and will be continued to-day. The match between the stallion Byron, to wagon, and Annie Watson, to harness, Byron, won the first heat, and Annie Watson the next three heats, and the race.

The Steamboat Law.

Yesterday morning the gentlemen composing the Committee to act in connection with similar Committees from other cities, to effect a revision of the odious "new steamboat law," held a meeting, at which the whole matter was again thoroughly discussed, after which it was decided that each member prepare a statement of changes needed and suggestions to be made, which were to be harmonized at a meeting of the Committee on Friday, and then submitted when all the committees meet in joint session to prepare the memorial to Congress. The whole business seem to be at work earnestly, and there is every probability that they will succeed in bringing Congress around to their way of thinking.

The Tripartite Bridge.

The books of subscription to this new enterprise remained open at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., Fourth avenue, yesterday, and nearly one hundred thousand dollars additional was subscribed. In our statement yesterday, by typographical error, in the figures, Mr. John Moorehead, was credited with but one hundred shares, when in reality he subscribed for three hundred and shares. There seems to be a misapprehension that the subscriptions must be paid at once; this is a mistake. Five dollar per share down, nine dollars in six months, and the remainder as the work progresses, and it is seeded—is all that will be required. Over $400,000 of the stock now taken, and the enterprise is now on a solid footing.

Sabbath School Reform.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York, well known throughout this country as one of our most prominent workers in the cause of Sabbath school instruction, will deliver an address on the above subject, under the auspices of the Allegheny Sabbath School Association, in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. Vincent has had a large and varied experience in Sabbath school matters, and was formerly editor of *Sabbath School Teacher* of Chicago, and at present editor of the *Sunday School Journal* of New York, has contributed largely to the literature of the Sabbath school movement. The mere mention of his name ought to draw a large audience of Sabbath school workers to hear him discuss a subject which should be dear to the heart of every lover of Christ and humanity.

H. T. Helmbold Redivivus.

Mr. Albert Imgard, formerly of the house of Henry G. Norton & Co., but now traveling agent for H. T. Helmbold, the eminent proprietory medicine man of New York, called upon us yesterday. We learn from him, and are rejoiced to learn, that the manufacture of Mr. Helmbold, which have been so bruited over the country were but temporary, that nearly every claim to the genuineness of [illegible] the newspaper men who held nearly all the claims due by him, have, with great unanimity, taken a second thought and concluded that their most liberal and extensive patron, if crushed at all, should not be crushed by them. Many noble acts of forbearance and generous offers of gratuitous services in the future, of which as one of the newspaper family, we feel proud, have been certified to Mr. Helmbold, and his affairs have thence received an impulse that will, we trust, enable to renew his strength and convince him and other large advertisers that newspapers are not ungrateful for favors bestowed, but behind in friendly offers, we trust they will treat with Mr. Imgard on terms the most favorable and encourage a patron so deserving as H. T. Helmbold.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special communication of Chartiers Lodge, No. 397 A. Y. M., held at Canonsburg Washington county, Pa., on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Grand Master of the Universe to remove by death from our worthy and well beloved brother JAMES BOYCE from our midst, and

Whereas, It is meet that we should pass some tribute of our respect to his memory as a faithful and worthy brother, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of JAMES BOYCE we have lost a worthy and highly esteemed brother, the community a good citizen, and his family one whom they loved and cherished.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his deeply afflicted family our heartfelt sympathies, hoping that their loss is but eternal gain.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Pittsburgh, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

W. ALEXANDER, }
WM. CAMPBELL, } Committee.
JOHN P. COLEMEN. }

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Two Men Rob a House at Port Perry and Attempt a Outrage a Female.

Yesterday morning officers Timmony and Dean, of Alderman Strain's police force, arrived in the city from Johnstown, whither they had traced and arrested two men named James Hart and William Hurley, who were charged with entering before the magistrate named with robbery and attempted rape. It appears from the allegations of the prosecutrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, of Port Perry, that on Tuesday evening of last week, about dusk, the accused entered her house, seized her, threw her upon the floor, and attempted to outrage her person. In this attempt they were frustrated by the desperate resistance made by Mrs. Ward. One of them drew a revolver, and stood guard over the woman while the other ransacked the house, stealing five hundred dollars in greenbacks.

The officers, Timmony and Dean, started out in search of the accused, and upon their arrival at Port Perry they found that their men had fled in the direction of Greensburg. Thither they proceeded with all possible dispatch, only to find that the accused had gone to Johnstown. The officers boarded a train and reached the latter place Monday evening, where they found and arrested their men. Three hundred dollars were found in one of Hurley's boots and ten dollars in his pocket. The prisoners were committed for a hearing.

SOUTH SIDE RALLY.

Grand Republican Demonstration in East Birmingham—Stirring Speeches and Great Enthusiasm.

There was a grand rally last evening, of the Republicans of the South Side. The meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Sarah and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, and the hall, which is quite large was crowded.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, when the following officers were selected: [illegible]

The first speaker introduced to the meeting was Mr. [illegible] who addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and introduced the following gentlemen, who addressed the meeting in the order named: [illegible]

Resolutions were then read and adopted, pledging the Republicans of the South Side to the support of the Republican ticket, and the meeting dispersed.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Rev. John A. Gray's Trial.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Gray case investigation moves along, albeit slowly, and there is every prospect that "that testimony" will all be brought before the people; at least if that desirable result is not achieved it will be through no fault of the legal champions who have been regarding each other for the past ten days in a ferocious way, of course legal ferocity, which happily is a milder form of the destructive feeling. Yesterday was the 7th day, and yet the prosecution gave no sign of exhaustion—indeed, rather seemed only to be "ready for the fray."

Throughout the day there were but four members of the Committee in attendance—Rev. Mr. Leonard being detained by illness. Rev. Mr. Gray himself appeared greatly worn down—so much so that for the greater part of the sessions he reclined on the counsel on the pulpit platform, and only occasionally took his seat beside his counsel for a few moments to make a suggestion in the cross-examination of witnesses. Generally while reclining he was attended by one of his friends who sat behind him ready to respond to any summons, and exhibiting a sympathetic devotion which seemed to know no exhaustion, and which has characterized them all throughout in the case. He was really very ill yesterday, and if he could have been arranged otherwise should have been elsewhere; but he kept up during the day and apparently lost nothing of what was going on.

There was a speed somewhat accelerated in taking the testimony, which was refreshing, in that it indicated the anxiety of all to have the end draw nigh. Fewer rulings, less legal wranglings, more testimony and a falling off in circumlocution, together with a general disposition to get at the facts by the shortest line, gave pleasing assurances of progress. It dispersed the forebodings of a "winter session," as one of the committee facetiously [illegible] and the views [illegible] assembled at half past nine o'clock Court room [illegible] with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Riley.

Mr. Hopkins, stated that [illegible] he understood no witnesses for the prosecution [illegible] upon them to once. He desired while waiting [illegible]. It was introduced in evidence for the defence. [illegible] to out of order but the witness was compelled [illegible] leave town, and they otherwise might lose his testimony.

Mr. White made no objection.

A VOICE FROM THE DEFENSE.

Mr. D. C. Herbst, was then called and examined by Mr. Hopkins.

Q.—Where did you reside in the winter of 1869 and '70? A.—64 Fourth avenue.

Q.—What property was there? A.—The building was burned sometime in the middle of February—the first and second floor were pretty badly burned, the second floor was not injured of any account.

Q.—What business were you engaged in there? A.—I carried on a restaurant.

Q.—What room did your family occupy. A.—We had three rooms and a water closet on the third floor.

Q.—Did you occupy the room that was afterwards taken by Mr. March, the middle room on the third floor? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—When you removed from there did you leave any bottles in the closet of that room? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—What kind and how many, as near as you can remember? A.—It would be a difficult matter to exactly state the amount, but there were a great many.

Q.—As near as you can remember? A.—There were some champagne bottles, Buffum's Kennett ale and Scotch ale bottles, rye whisky and, I think, brandy bottles. I couldn't say positively about the brandy bottles. The building, when we first started there, was occupied on the first floor by a restaurant, second floor, Pittsburgh club and billiard rooms, to which was attached a wine room and dining room also. And after a time the front room, third story, subsequently occupied by Mr. Hobbs, was used as a card room and wine room in connection with the club. In carrying on this business there was necessarily a large amount of liquors used, and

BOTTLES WERE SCATTERED

in every room in my house. I think, except my parlor. When the Pittsburgh club vacated the third-story room there were a number of empty bottles in the room, which were carried to the fourth story and elsewhere from time to time. Mr. Hobbs resided there. On the night of the fire the firemen got up into the third-story room and I presume, from what I saw in the closet; they got pretty full anyhow.

Q.—Where do you now reside, and where are you engaged in business. A.—Reside at 183 Arch (Beaver) street, Allegheny; am in business at Parker's Landing.

Q.—State how you came to give your testimony in this case. A.—On last Saturday morning I was reading the evidence in the paper at breakfast table, my wife hearing me reading it, suggested that they were blaming Mr. Gray for my liquor bottles. I thought so, also. On last Saturday afternoon I was at the matinee at the Opera House, I there, in course of conversation stated to Charles A. Riddle that I thought I could explain more about those bottles than Hobbs.

Q—Do you know George T. Hobbs, and for how long a time have you known him.

THE REPUTATION OF HOBBS.

A—I think I got acquainted with him as soon as he came here.

Q.—Do you know his general reputation for truth and veracity; if so, is it good or bad? A.—I cannot answer the question without making a discrimination between business association and general intercourse. I do not propose anything invidious, but I do know it might be misconstrued. Mr. Hobbs is a peculiar man; he is—

Mr. White objected. The sole question was, "Do you know his reputation for truth and veracity?" Let him answer that, and then say whether it is good or bad.

Mr. Hopkins—No use to discuss it. I admit the principle, but he has not yet said he couldn't answer it.

Some discussion ensued among the legal gentlemen upon the point at issue. The witness at last answered that he knew the witness only knew Mr. Hobbs in a social way, and not in a business way.

Mr. White—That's all, then, that can be asked on that point.

Mr. Hopkins contended the witness could answer what his character in a social way was.

Mr. White contended that he had answered all that was proper.

Mr. Hopkins—I'll ask it again and you may object. Q.—Can you say whether his reputation is good or bad?

Mr. White objected.

QUESTION RULED OUT.

Dr. Dempsey held that the abstract question was whether he knew his (Hobbs) *general* reputation; not his reputation in a social, or in a business way. Therefore as the question had once been put and the witness had answered he only knew Hobbs in a social way, that any other question on that point was improper.

Mr. Hopkins—Very well, I submit. That's all.

Cross-examined by Mr. White.

Q.—At the time of your occupancy by your family had you a bed in that middle room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was it used as a sleeping room for part of your family? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you put any empty bottles in the closet yourself? A.—I think it is very likely I did.

Q.—Can you say positively that you did? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many? A.—Oh, I really couldn't tell at all. We used to take supper nearly every night at twelve o'clock in that room, and would empty one or two bottles out of ale. In cold weather make a hot whisky punch.

Q.—On such occasions did you yourself put the bottles in the closet? A.—I think there were servants to take care of? A.—There was no general custom that way; our girls generally put them out or left in cleaning up the rooms in the morning; that was the handiest place, a dark closet.

WITNESS HE KEEPS HIS LIQUORS.

Q.—Where did you keep your liquors? A.—All over the house, I might say; kept our fine liquors down stairs; those for my own drinking I kept in my room.

Q.—You sold bottles of liquor? A.—We got up supper parties, furnished wines and liquors.

Q.—Was this middle room your own room? A.—It was the room that myself and my wife occupied.

Q.—Did you examine this closet when you left the room? A.—We left it rather suddenly, and don't think I looked into the closet after the fire, but I am satisfied from what my folks told me that there were empty bottles left there.

Q.—You then don't know of your own personal knowledge? A.—To draw it down to fine points, I don't.

The testimony was then read over to the witness and by him approved.

THE PROSECUTION RESUMED.

The testimony for the prosecution was then resumed.

Mr. Elias S. Hunzeker was next put upon the stand.

Q.—You're a member of Smithfield Street Church? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you an official member, and, if so, how long? A.—I have been class leader for about fourteen years there.

Q.—Do you know the Rev. John A. Gray and Mr. F. A. March. A.—Yes sir, by sight.

Q.—Were you in Connellsville, Fayette, Co., Monday, August 1st, 1870? A.—I was, and stopped at the Smith House.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Gray and Mr. March there? A.—I did.

THE DRINKING AT CONNELLSVILLE.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Mr. Gray drinking at the bar of the hotel, and give the particulars. A.—I was in the sitting room immediately in the rear of the bar-room door. I was reading a Pittsburgh daily paper; he came forward to the bar-counter, put his elbow on the counter, and his chin in his hands, engaged in a low conversation with the bar-keeper. I could not distinguish what they said.

A short time afterwards, while he was at the counter, the bar-keeper sat down a decanter or bottle; Mr. Gray took it into his hand and poured out or was in the act of pouring. He then looked round to see if there was any person looking, and looking toward the sitting room. I was looking over the corner of the paper watching him. I seen him set the glass down, wipe his mouth and walk out. I saw the bar-keeper set the bottle back to the bar and didn't notice what he done with the glass, as I was watching Mr. Gray going out.

Q.—State what if anything, you saw of Mr. Gray and Mr. March in the barber shop of the hotel that day.

Mr. Hopkins—What's the object of that question?

Mr. White—To show the great intimacy between Mr. Gray and March.

Mr. Hopkins—That far we've no objection—but anything outside of that we will object to.

Witness resuming—Mr. Gray went from the bar room almost directly opposite the hotel to a dry goods store; went in and came out a short time afterwards; had a small bottle in his hand. He came into the barber shop next to the bar room; March was in the barber chair when he came in; Mr. Gray sprinkled part of the contents of the bottle on Mr. March; same time said

"HOW'S THAT FOR HIGH."

Secretary Pearce—That's a quotation is it not. (Laughter.)

Witness continuing—Mr. Gray went out of the barber shop a short time afterwards on to the hotel piazza; then asked the barber why the horse and buggy was not ready—

Mr. Hopkins—Now stop, unless it is proposed to show further intimacy with Mr. March, I object to this, because I know what it is all about; I object to it because it is not fair to the memory of this dead man, a very respectable young lady at Connellsville, when there is no need that she be dragged in at all. There is not one but has published all over the land, when she has nothing to do with the direct case before us.

Mr. White—I've no desire to drag any young lady into the scandal of this case; I don't want her name mentioned, but let him introduce what we want to, we can drop that now.

Did you have a conversation with March in the barber shop?

Mr. Hopkins objected to the witness detailing that conversation.

Mr. White—I don't want him to say anything that will be a repetition of the conversation—nothing personal.

Witness—I can't see how I can tell it without repeating the words.

Mr. White—Just state what he said about Gray as a preacher, &c.

MR. GRAY AS A PREACHER.

After Mr. Gray went out, March and I engaged in conversation, and he said he had been up to the mountains with Mr. Gray. He said he (Gray) was the best preacher in Pittsburgh; I said I had often heard him.

Q.—Did you stay at the hotel that night. A.—I spent the evening out with a Methodist family until about half past nine or ten o'clock I came back to the hotel, and staid until morning, got my breakfast and staid for the early train.

Mr. White—I now wish to ask a question, and after it is put you can object if you wish. The witness will not answer until it is recorded. "Did you see a young lady or woman riding out with Mr. Gray?"

Mr. Hopkins—Well, now, the question being asked, if it is put on the record, we shall waive all objection and insist upon it being answered. I will not allow the implication contained in it to go through without the explanation. We did not want to bring out the name of this lady, but the counsel has imposed upon us.

Witness—I saw him riding up the street past the hotel with a young lady in a buggy.

Q.—When was the last time you saw of Mr. Gray on that occasion? A.—Going up street, in the buggy just a short time before supper time.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Mr. March? A.—I think it was about half past seven or eight.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Hopkins.

Q.—What time did you go to the hotel that day. A.—I can't tell exactly. It was sometime in the afternoon. It was on the arrival there of the second train coming from Uniontown to Connellsville.

Q.—Was Mr. Gray there when you arrived. A.—I don't know exactly.

Q.—Did you see him any time before you saw him in the bar-room. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see him after the hour or so before you saw him in the bar-room. A.—I don't exactly remember. I had no acquaintance with him as a matter of fact.

ABOUT THE TIMES.

Q.—What time did the afternoon train get to Connellsville from Pittsburgh on that day. A.—Do not know. Haven't the remotest idea. I went up to Connellsville on the evening train back by way of Brownsville and Uniontown.

Q.—At what hour did you leave next morning. A.—Between seven o'clock; probably about half-past six.

Q.—Who else beside the barkeeper and Mr. Gray were in the bar at the time you refer to as seeing him there? A.—No person in the bar room except the two.

Q.—Who besides yourself was in the sitting room at the time. A.—No person.

Q.—Had you any person for the audience. A.—I'm certain whether I had a formal introduction—I had seen hands with him before that time at Smithfield street church.

Q.—From his position in the bar room and from the manner in which you saw him could he see and recognize you?—Was not that bar room also the office of the hotel? A.—They kept the register there and I took my meals there. I was there three times a day, so that was where the porter took my satchel. He could not see me.

Q.—Can you identify in this matter before a Committee of Trustees of Christ Church? A.—I presume they were Trustees in your [Hopkin's] office.

PARTICULARS ABOUT THAT "GLASS."

Mr. Hopkins—Now the question I am going to ask is not at all to reflect upon your veracity, but endeavor to test your powers of memory sometimes is. Upon that occasion before the trustees did you not state that you didn't see Mr. Gray pour out any liquor when you saw the bar-keeper set the bottle back? A.—No sir, I did not. I said I saw Mr. Gray take the bottle in his hand and in the act or pouring some liquid from it. I couldn't tell what it was. I did not see it pour into the glass to its mouth. But saw him put the glass down and wipe his mouth.

Q.—Did you learn who the young lady was who was in the buggy with Mr. Gray? A.—I did. I don't want to mention her name. She is a very respectable member of a Methodist family residing in Connellsville, and is herself also a member of the church.

Q.—Do you know at what hour the first train arrives at Connellsville in the morning. Was it before you left that morning? A.—I couldn't tell that.

The examination of the witness here closed. The evidence was read over to him and approved.

MR. BERKSTRESSER ON THE STAND.

R. W. Berkstresser called.

Q.—How long have you been in Pittsburgh? A.—Since June 21st, 1870.

Q.—Are you a member of any church, and what one? A.—Member of the Pennsylvania Conference M. E. Church; my father is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Q.—What are your occupations? A.—And in what business, in the city? A.—I am associated with Mr. Guy Sampson, in the business of life insurance, as agents of the "Continental Life" of Hartford.

Q.—What part of the agency more particularly do you attend to? A.—Soliciting. I am generally absent from the city.

Q.—State what you know, if anything, concerning the visit of Mr. Gray to your office. I will read to you the evidence in the paper at breakfast table, my wife hearing me reading it, suggested that they were blaming Mr. Gray for my liquor bottles. I thought so, also. On last Saturday afternoon I was at the matinee at the Opera House, I there, in course of conversation stated to Charles A. Riddle that I thought I could explain more about those bottles than Hobbs.

Q—Do you know George T. Hobbs, and for how long a time have you known him.

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WITNESS HE KEEPS HIS LIQUORS.

Q.—Where did you keep your liquors? A.—All over the house, I might say; kept our fine liquors down stairs; those for my own drinking I kept in my room.

Q.—You sold bottles of liquor? A.—We got up supper parties, furnished wines and liquors.

Q.—Was this middle room your own room? A.—It was the room that myself and my wife occupied.

Q.—Did you examine this closet when you left the room? A.—We left it rather suddenly, and don't think I looked into the closet after the fire, but I am satisfied from what my folks told me that there were empty bottles left there.

Q.—You then don't know of your own personal knowledge? A.—To draw it down to fine points, I don't.

The testimony was then read over to the witness and by him approved.

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Mr. Elias S. Hunzeker was next put upon the stand.

Q.—You're a member of Smithfield Street Church? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you an official member, and, if so, how long? A.—I have been class leader for about fourteen years there.

Q.—Do you know the Rev. John A. Gray and Mr. F. A. March. A.—Yes sir, by sight.

Q.—Were you in Connellsville, Fayette, Co., Monday, August 1st, 1870? A.—I was, and stopped at the Smith House.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Gray and Mr. March there? A.—I did.

THE DRINKING AT CONNELLSVILLE.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Mr. Gray drinking at the bar of the hotel, and give the particulars. A.—I was in the sitting room immediately in the rear of the bar-room door. I was reading a Pittsburgh daily paper; he came forward to the bar-counter, put his elbow on the counter, and his chin in his hands, engaged in a low conversation with the bar-keeper. I could not distinguish what they said.

A short time afterwards, while he was at the counter, the bar-keeper sat down a decanter or bottle; Mr. Gray took it into his hand and poured out or was in the act of pouring. He then looked round to see if there was any person looking, and looking toward the sitting room. I was looking over the corner of the paper watching him. I seen him set the glass down, wipe his mouth and walk out. I saw the bar-keeper set the bottle back to the bar and didn't notice what he done with the glass, as I was watching Mr. Gray going out.

Q.—State what if anything, you saw of Mr. Gray and Mr. March in the barber shop of the hotel that day.

Mr. Hopkins—What's the object of that question?

Mr. White—To show the great intimacy between Mr. Gray and March.

Mr. Hopkins—That far we've no objection—but anything outside of that we will object to.

Witness resuming—Mr. Gray went from the bar room almost directly opposite the hotel to a dry goods store; went in and came out a short time afterwards; had a small bottle in his hand. He came into the barber shop next to the bar room; March was in the barber chair when he came in; Mr. Gray sprinkled part of the contents of the bottle on Mr. March; same time said

"HOW'S THAT FOR HIGH."

Secretary Pearce—That's a quotation is it not. (Laughter.)

Witness continuing—Mr. Gray went out of the barber shop a short time afterwards on to the hotel piazza; then asked the barber why the horse and buggy was not ready—

Mr. Hopkins—Now stop, unless it is proposed to show further intimacy with Mr. March, I object to this, because I know what it is all about; I object to it because it is not fair to the memory of this dead man, a very respectable young lady at Connellsville, when there is no need that she be dragged in at all. There is not one but has published all over the land, when she has nothing to do with the direct case before us.

Mr. White—I've no desire to drag any young lady into the scandal of this case; I don't want her name mentioned, but let him introduce what we want to, we can drop that now.

Did you have a conversation with March in the barber shop?

Mr. Hopkins objected to the witness detailing that conversation.

Mr. White—I don't want him to say anything that will be a repetition of the conversation—nothing personal.

Witness—I can't see how I can tell it without repeating the words.

Mr. White—Just state what he said about Gray as a preacher, &c.

MR. GRAY AS A PREACHER.

After Mr. Gray went out, March and I engaged in conversation, and he said he had been up to the mountains with Mr. Gray. He said he (Gray) was the best preacher in Pittsburgh; I said I had often heard him.

Q.—Did you stay at the hotel that night. A.—I spent the evening out with a Methodist family until about half past nine or ten o'clock I came back to the hotel, and staid until morning, got my breakfast and staid for the early train.

Mr. White—I now wish to ask a question, and after it is put you can object if you wish. The witness will not answer until it is recorded. "Did you see a young lady or woman riding out with Mr. Gray?"

Mr. Hopkins—Well, now, the question being asked, if it is put on the record, we shall waive all objection and insist upon it being answered. I will not allow the implication contained in it to go through without the explanation. We did not want to bring out the name of this lady, but the counsel has imposed upon us.

Witness—I saw him riding up the street past the hotel with a young lady in a buggy.

Q.—When was the last time you saw of Mr. Gray on that occasion? A.—Going up street, in the buggy just a short time before supper time.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Mr. March? A.—I think it was about half past seven or eight.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Hopkins.

Q.—What time did you go to the hotel that day. A.—I can't tell exactly. It was sometime in the afternoon. It was on the arrival there of the second train coming from Uniontown to Connellsville.

Q.—Was Mr. Gray there when you arrived. A.—I don't know exactly.

Q.—Did you see him any time before you saw him in the bar-room. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see him after the hour or so before you saw him in the bar-room. A.—I don't exactly remember. I had no acquaintance with him as a matter of fact.

ABOUT THE TIMES.

Q.—What time did the afternoon train get to Connellsville from Pittsburgh on that day. A.—Do not know. Haven't the remotest idea. I went up to Connellsville on the evening train back by way of Brownsville and Uniontown.

Q.—At what hour did you leave next morning. A.—Between seven o'clock; probably about half-past six.

Q.—Who else beside the barkeeper and Mr. Gray were in the bar at the time you refer to as seeing him there? A.—No person in the bar room except the two.

Q.—Who besides yourself was in the sitting room at the time. A.—No person.

Q.—Had you any person for the audience. A.—I'm certain whether I had a formal introduction—I had seen hands with him before that time at Smithfield street church.

Q.—From his position in the bar room and from the manner in which you saw him could he see and recognize you?—Was not that bar room also the office of the hotel? A.—They kept the register there and I took my meals there. I was there three times a day, so that was where the porter took my satchel. He could not see me.

Q.—Can you identify in this matter before a Committee of Trustees of Christ Church? A.—I presume they were Trustees in your [Hopkin's] office.

PARTICULARS ABOUT THAT "GLASS."

Mr. Hopkins—Now the question I am going to ask is not at all to reflect upon your veracity, but endeavor to test your powers of memory sometimes is. Upon that occasion before the trustees did you not state that you didn't see Mr. Gray pour out any liquor when you saw the bar-keeper set the bottle back? A.—No sir, I did not. I said I saw Mr. Gray take the bottle in his hand and in the act or pouring some liquid from it. I couldn't tell what it was. I did not see it pour into the glass to its mouth. But saw him put the glass down and wipe his mouth.

Q.—Did you learn who the young lady was who was in the buggy with Mr. Gray? A.—I did. I don't want to mention her name. She is a very respectable member of a Methodist family residing in Connellsville, and is herself also a member of the church.

Q.—Do you know at what hour the first train arrives at Connellsville in the morning. Was it before you left that morning? A.—I couldn't tell that.

The examination of the witness here closed. The evidence was read over to him and approved.

MR. BERKSTRESSER ON THE STAND.

R. W. Berkstresser called.

Q.—How long have you been in Pittsburgh? A.—Since June 21st, 1870.

Q.—Are you a member of any church, and what one? A.—Member of the Pennsylvania Conference M. E. Church; my father is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Q.—What are your occupations? A.—And in what business, in the city? A.—I am associated with Mr. Guy Sampson, in the business of life insurance, as agents of the "Continental Life" of Hartford.

Q.—What part of the agency more particularly do you attend to? A.—Soliciting. I am generally absent from the city.

Q.—State what you know, if anything, concerning the visit of Mr. Gray to your office. I will read to you the evidence in the paper at breakfast table, my wife hearing me reading it, suggested that they were blaming Mr. Gray for my liquor bottles. I thought so, also. On last Saturday afternoon I was at the matinee at the Opera House, I there, in course of conversation stated to Charles A. Riddle that I thought I could explain more about those bottles than Hobbs.

Q—Do you know George T. Hobbs, and for how long a time have you known him.

THE REPUTATION OF HOBBS.

A—I think I got acquainted with him as soon as he came here.

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